THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 452. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₰ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo*. Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY,
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,,	6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,,	7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae,

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8¾in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 6 inch Hydraulic Baleing Press made by Messrs. PEEL, WILLIAMS & PEEL Manchester, which is complete, and a portion of the Machinery in duplicate, with instructions for using the same.

Also,

A Lithographic Press, complete.

Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta.*

Apply on board.

tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	Tls.2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,....................	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,........	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"..........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,....................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,............	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,............	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,......................	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1859,
In addition to the former matter, it contains a Diary of 4 days to a page.

LIST OF HONGS & RESIDENTS,
corrected to 31*st December*, 1858.

North-China Herald, Office,

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards..... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers; Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.

THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

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ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulate of U. S. of America
at Shanghai, China, *March 25th*, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Truman Rand a citizen of the United States of America died intestate at this port on the *19th day of March instant.* His disease was the small pox. He came to this port as the second mate of the American ship *Romance of the Sea*, having been shipped as such at Boston in the State of Massachusetts. From a letter found in his trunk, it is supposed, that his relatives reside at Newport in the State of Rhode Island. He expired at the Shanghai Hospital, and his body was buried in the Shanghai Cemetery by Mr. Wright the Sexton of Trinity Church.

W. L. G. SMITH,
Consul. U. S. A.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past-nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......Jan. 26	Singapore,	......Mar. 4
Bombay,	......Feb. 16	Hongkong,	......Mar. 19
Calcutta,	......Feb. 24	New York,	......Jany. 8
Galle,	........Feb. 22		

Mail of 10th Feby. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 25th instant—Shanghai, 1st April. Last year it arrived on the 5th per *Lady Mary Wood.*

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, Nov. 30 } Received per post
Shanghai, Nov. 22 } *viâ* Marseilles... Jan. 21
viâ Southampton, Jan. 24
Hongkong, Dec. 15 } Per Electric Telegraph
Shanghai, Dec. 7 } *viâ* Trieste, Jan. 24.

BIRTH.

At Swatow, on the 2d Feby., the Wife of Mr. Henry Twizell, Master of the Barque *Lady Inglis*, of Shields, of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 25th Mar., 1859.		*Ending 25th Mar.*, 1858.	
19.—	*Max.* 52	*Min.* 37........	*Max.* 47	*Min.* 38
20.—	,, 60	,, 42........	,, 49	,, 35
21.—	,, 62	,, 44........	,, 55	,, 37
22.—	,, 66	,, 49........	,, 57	,, 43
23.—	,, 70	,, 50........	,, 59	,, 44
24.—	,, 68	,, 51........	,, 59	,, 42
25.—	,, 58	,, 46........	,, 58	,, 43

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

Exchange.—On *London*, 6 m./s., First Class Credits 6s. 4d. per Tl.

Opium.

Mar.	*Malwa* Tls.	*New Patna* High Nos. Tls.	*New Patna* Low Nos. Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
19	490 —	585 a 595	580 a 585	570 —
21	495 —	585 a 595	580 a 585	570 —
22	490 a 495	585 a 595	580 a 585	570 a 575
23	490 a 495	585 a 595	580 a 585	570 a 575nl.
24	485 a 490	570 a 575	565 a 570	560 a 565
25	485 a 495	560 a 565	555 a 560	550 a 555

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Mr. & Mrs. H. Dent, Messrs. Lay, Crawford, Heard, and Morrison Per *Emma*, Mr. W. G. Frielink, and J. Maltby.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, Mrs. Brodesen, and child, Messrs. J. Green, J. Elles, A. A. Ranken, and D. O. Vail. Per *Yang-tsze*, Mr. & Mrs. Bower, & 2 children, Mr. Fonseca, Messrs. E. Loureiro, W. Comstock, and C. Scholefield. Per *Marmora*, Mr. Borradaile.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, arrived and departed from Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Malabar*, March 19, Lieut. Fitzroy, r.m., Lieut. May, Dr. Jamieson, Mr. & Mrs. Perceval, Messrs. Elliot, McLean, Howard, Edmonds, Luce, Cushman, and Robertson.

Departed.—Per *Norna*, March 15, for Singapore. Baron de Chasseron, and Mr. W. Howard; for Bombay, Messrs. Dadabhoy Eduljee. K. M. Dhurumsey, and Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw; for Alexandria, Mr. G. B. Dixwell; for Cadiz, Messrs. Pablo Casis, J. Miranda, and Joze Romain; for Marseilles, Mons. Loveque, Auqueto, M. de Roi, and Mr. J. J. Wilks; for Southampton, Messrs. R. Fortune, Robert Rankin, J. H. Sorbeck, and W. Fisher.

The departure of the mails for China from London *viâ* Marseilles has been again changed to the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates fall on a Sunday, the mails will be despatched on the following evening.

The London mail of 10th February is considered to be due in Hongkong on 25th inst., and here on 1st April, bringing replies to our advices of 7th December which were expected in London *viâ* Marseilles on the 28th January the telegram having been received on the 24th.

The next homeward mail is appointed to leave here on Tuesday, April 5th, and should arrive in London, *viâ* Marseilles, about 29th May. Replies by the 10th of June mail ought to arrive about 30th of July.

The mail of 26th January was received on Wednesday the 23d, by the private steamer, *Yang-tsze*. The latest dates are London, Jany. 26th,—Bombay, 16th,—Galle, 22d Feby.,—Singapore, 3d, and Hongkong, 19th March. The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Malabar* on the 19th being about 6 days after time. The delay arose in consequence of breaking her intermediate shaft two days after leaving Singapore.

The *Yang-tsze* left for Shanghai on the day the mail arrived; the P. & O. steamer *Rajah* was to follow on the 21st as the *Aden* would have to take the Europe mail to Galle. We therefore are not likely to receive anything by her for two or three days, as she is notoriously a slow boat.

The names of Passengers per *Malabar* will be found in our first column.

The absorbing topic in Europe, and on which so many other events may turn, was the threatening state of affairs on the Continent and the probability of a war arising therefrom.

The British Parliament was to meet for the dispatch of business on the 3d of Feby., when Her Majesty would open the Session in person.

Among other subjects contained in the Overland Summaries are, the following:—the announcement in the London Gazette that the religious services of the 5th November (the Gunpowder Plot),—30th, Jany. (the martrydom of King Charles I.) and 29th May (the restoration of King Charles II.) were to be abolished and discontinued in all places of worship in England and Ireland. The preparations for the marriage of the Princess Clotilde of Piedmont with Prince Napoleon. The assumption of office as High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles by Mr. Gladstone. The relaxation of the French pass-port system. The Reform meetings which continued to be held in England. The arrival at Marseilles of the Prince of Oude,, whose visit is supposed to be for the purpose of petitioning for his father's pardon.

The China Consular appointments, mentioned in our issue of 19th ultimo, have been gazetted with the exception of that of Mr. Markham to the Vice-Consulship of Shanghai, which will probably not be filled up until the arrival of Mr. Bruce.

The Submarine Cable from Malta to Cagliari was still out of order, and the telegrams consequently were being transmitted *viâ* Trieste.

Mr. Morphy the celebrated chess player is going to play 20 games blindfold, at the same time.

The money market was in an uneasy state caused by the fluctuating reports of the probability of a continental war, the English funds being affected by the telegrams from Paris and these again reacting on the continental markets. A suspicion was very prevalent that certain Officials of the French Government were speculating on the Paris Bourse.

There was a good demand for money in London and an abundance to meet it.

Bullion.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton on 20th January,—

For Hongkong, ...£107,894
Shanghai, ...£ 78,749

Bar Silver, 62*d.*, per oz Standard.
Mexican Dollars, 61⅞*d.* a 62*d.* per oz.
Consols for money and account 95¾ a 95⅞.
Discount. Bank Rate 2½ per cent.
East India Government bills on Bengal and Madras 2*s.* 2*d.*, on Bombay 2*s.* 2½*d.*
Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England in both Departments £19,186,269.
Tea—Common Congou, 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb. Firm.
Silk—market flat, had fallen 1*s.* from prices per last mail, but recovered, 6*d.*

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

February 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. H. Wilson, A. Hancock. Boyer, Defaysse, Neilson, Mourant, Lieut. Hon. Mr. Crofton, r.n., Messrs J. S. Compton, r.n., Purcell, r.n., and Dr. J. D. Allison.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Wellgoos, and Cheney.

February 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Hogg, Evans, and Walkinshaw.

March 5.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Walker.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, *Stornoway*, Jan. 21st, at London.

Departed.—For Shanghai, *Phantom*, Jan. 12th, from Deal (put into Falmouth 20th Jan. leaky); 15th, *Wild Flower*, from Gravesend; 17th, *Earl of Southesk*, from Sunderland.

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Ballarat*, *Abdul Medjid*, and *Challenger*. At Liverpool, *Hersilia*, *Georgiana*, and *Falcon.*

Passed Anjer.—February 3rd, *Gauntlet*, for Montreal; 8th, *Idas*, for London; 11th, *Henry Harbeck*, for New York; 12th, *Beaver*, for New York.

Cargoes.—Per *Wild Flower*, from London to Shanghai, cleared Jan. 13th.—Calicoes, plain, 1,442,280 yards; Printed and dyed, 337,660 yards; Cords, fustians, jeans, and florentines, 280 yards; Damasks, diapers and napolining, 2,400 yards; Hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 12 doz.; Quiltings and Ribs, 50 yards; Twist and Yarn, 9,000 lbs.; B Linen, value £27; Woollens, and Cotton, value £60.; Carpets and Rugs, value £20; Flannels, and Blanketting, value £114; Woollen and Worsted Stuffs, value £2,430; Bulk Beer, value £283; Bottled Beer, value, £791; Cordage, value £300; Gunpowder, value, £42; Wine, 1,085 gallons; Spirits, 920 gallons; Dried Fruit, 3 cwt; Glass, 25½ tons; Woollens, value £510; Tobacco, 1,276 lbs.

Lord Elgin and suite left Whampoa in H. M. S. *Furious* passing Macao on the 4th bound to Singapore where His Excellency expects to meet the Hon'ble. F. W. Bruce, for whose service the *Magicienne* is waiting at that port. The coincidence is worthy of remark that the two brothers should meet in sister ships, each flying the Ambassador's flag.

Sir Michael Seymour was to leave in the *Calcutta* for Singapore on the 19th inst. His Excellency's intention being to meet there Rear Admiral, J. Hope, C.B., who is appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief on the India and China Station. The *Inflexible* accompanies the *Calcutta* to Singapore and will escort her through the Straits of Banca and then return to China with Admiral Hope who is expected by the mail Steamer of 4th March. We hear that Her Majesty has conferred on Sir Michael the Grand Cross of the Bath, of which order he was before a Knight Commander.

The Merchants and Residents of Hongkong addressed a letter to His Excellency, which with the reply will be found in another column.

The *Retribution* is fitting for the reception of the new Admiral till his own Flag-ship arrives from England.

The *Cruiser*, and *Nimrod*, with four 60 H.P. and one 80 H.P. Gun-boats are coming up here immediately to be in readiness to accompany the new Ambassador to the North.

The following is a translation of the Proclamation referred to in our last number, 19th March 1859, a copy of which we issued in an Extra on the 22d.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE TAOUTAE,

Posted at the Shanghae Custom-house.

A despatch has been received from the Imperial Commissioner Ho, Governor-general of the Taou-Keang, "to the effect that a document from the Board of Revenue has been officially transmitted to him by express, through the Board of War; in which it is stated that—'the princes and high ministers having met in consultation with the Board of Revenue, have, presented a memorial regarding the imposition of duties, which received the imperial sanction on the 18th day of the 1st month of the 9th year of Heen-fung; the transcript of which memorial should be forwarded by flying despatch to the Governor-general of the Two-Keang, that he may regulate the business in accordance with the same. Commencing from the 3d day after receipt of the communication from the Board, every three months he shall communicate to the Board, the exact amount of duties levied, and shall forward the full sum, no fraction of which must be retained on other considerations; he shall also forward in advance to the Board, an intimation of the day on which the official messenger is to start for the capital with the duties, to facilitate examination. The Intendants of Customs at the various Custom-houses must apply themselves with assiduity to the transaction of this business, as remissness will not be tolerated. If subordinate officers are permitted to effect fraudulent compromises, or illicit traders to evade the customs dues, when such matters are brought to light, the Governor-general, Governor, Intendant of Customs and Custom-house officers, who have been remiss in the investigation, will be rigorously dealt with according to the circumstances. Beware of treating lightly these injunctions,—The copy of the memorial having accompanied this document, the said Commissioner has had it transcribed and put in circulation, in order that those concerned may comply with the requisitions, and communicate regarding the same to the Governor, that he may institute the requisite investigations,"—The transcript having been received at the Custom-house, I, having communicated with the Governor, now issue a proclamation for general guidance, that the duties may be levied according to this regulation, and append a transcript of this announcement. When the announcement reaches the subscription offices, let it be forthwith communicated to all the merchants, that in accordance with its requirements they may pay the amount of duties at the head Custom-house, as now fixed by regulation. Let none attempt to disobey. A special announcement.

Heen-fung 9th year, 2nd month, 8th day. (March 12.)

Respectful memorial, humbly soliciting the Sacred inspection of the views herein deferentially set forth, regarding the imposition of duties.

We the memorialists find it stated in the 5th Article of the treaty (Trade regulations?) newly concluded by the High chancellor Kwei-leang and others, that "Hitherto commerce in foreign drug, copper cash, rice, saltpetre, sulphur, and zinc has been prohibited; but now the restrictions are somewhat relaxed, and freedom of trade recognized, commerce being permitted on the payment of duties. It is now decided that drug shall pay an import duty of 30 taels per peeul; but the merchants in question are only permitted to dispose of it at the ports. When it has once left the port, it becomes Chinese merchandise. It is only native merchants who are allowed to convey it inland, the foreign merchants having no concern in the transport. The 9th Article of the Tëen-tsin treaty, which states that 'British subjects are allowed to proceed into the interior with a passport, for purposes of trade,' and the 28th Article containing the Customs regulations, do not apply to the foreign drug. As to the duty on this article, it will be arranged by the Chinese authorities. When any revision of the duties takes place in the future, the distinction will still be preserved between that and other merchandise."

We respectfully consider that although the foreign drug is allowed to be imported, yet it is not on the same footing with other merchandise, the said *(E)* barbarians being only permitted to dispose of it at the sea-ports, and cannot at their option transport it to other places. When the Chinese merchants pass the several Custom-houses in the interior, they will pay customs and subscriptions according to the amounts levied by the Intendant of Customs and the local authorities. The barbarian merchants will have no voice in the matter, nor will the article be transported under their protection; in order to avoid altercations. We conceive that as foreign drug is now admitted into port as an article of commerce, and thus becomes native merchandise, the various provincial Custom-houses ought to decide upon a rate of duties, such as to counteract the evils of fraudulent compromise, systematic evasion of dues, and illegal extortions. For Shanghae, the rate of duties has been fixed at 30 taels per 100 catties. Tëen-tsin and the several sea-ports being all alike accessible by water, we now request that these, together with the various Custom-houses on the inner waters, which can be reached by boats, may be subject to the same regulation. For the Tsung-wan gate (of the capital), and the provinces, where it is conveyed by land carriage, let 10 taels reduction be made in the duties per 100 catties, to defray the expense of carriage, which will be cheerfully complied with by the traders, there being nothing in such an arrangement allied to oppressive constraint. In adopting means for the suppression of illegal proceedings, let the business be conducted entirely in accordance with the established rules at the respective Custom-houses. Let the several prefectural departmental and district officers be prohibited otherwise levying unauthorized taxes. Nor let the various Custom-houses adopt any other regulations; which will tend to the simplicity of affairs. Let all act according to the same general orders, diligently maintaining a rigid examination; not permitting any fraudulent compromise by the subordinate officers, nor systematic evasion of duties by illicit traders. If on investigation such a thing should be discovered, it will be rigorously dealt with, according to the laws. In levying these duties at the respective Custom-houses, they must not enter them in the regular annual account for China, in their report to the Board. From the time that the document of the Board arrives, every three months let the account of the duties levied, be reported to the Board, and the whole sum forwarded to the Treasury; it not being permitted to memorialize for the retention of any part, in order to supply other deficiencies; that so the surplus national expenditure may be gradually reduced, and the investigations of the Board may be simplified.

Should this receive the imperial sanction, and an order for general adoption be transmitted throughout the provinces by the Board of Revenue, the business may be accomplished. Our imperfect views, right or wrong, are unitedly and deferentially embodied in this memorial, for which we humbly crave the Sacred inspection of your August Majesty. Respectful memorial:—presented on the 18th day of the first month, (February 20th).

(Imperial signature.) Let this deliberation be complied with. Respect this.

Ningpo so frequently the seat of disturbances has been quiet of late, but we now hear of an *émeute* in the adjacent prefecture of Shauhing:—some of the people of the city of Yuyau having arrayed themselves against the mandarins. They will be subdued without much trouble.

From letters just received from Nagasaki we learn that an Imperial Decree has been received from Yedo directing that the Naval School be removed from Nagasaki to the Capital,—the Government believing that their officers have attained such proficiency in navigation as to enable them to dispense with further instruction from foreigners in that department. This conclusion appears to have been arrived at from their Screw-steamer *Yedo* having lately made a successful passage from Nagasaki to Yedo in 9 days, unaccompanied by any foreigner.

The Naval School is, as we have mentioned before, under the charge of Officers of the Dutch Royal Navy who instruct the Japanese in Navigation and other branches of Mathematics. Most of the scholars have been but two years under tuition. Dr. Pompe van Meerderwort, d.r.n., will continue to instruct in Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Engineer Hardes will still superintend the steam machinery at Desima. The Staff of the Dutch Royal Navy will return to Europe at the end of this year.

There now appears to be considerable doubt if the proposed Embassy to the United States will take place. The conservative party who are opposed to all innovations appear determined to prevent this infraction of the law which prohibits Japanese from leaving their country. The two delegates who have been named for Washington are, themselves, anxious to go, but their departure will certainly be delayed, for present at least. A council for foreign affairs has been established at Yedo consisting of five Princes. The Ambassadors for Great Britain are not yet nominated.

The arrival of the *Inflexible* at Yedo caused no surprise. Commander Brooker had an interview with the Prime Minister, Ota Bingo no Kami. Mr. Heuskin, of the American Consulate at Simoda, had kindly accompanied him and gave his valuable services as interpreter. The Japanese expressed thanks for the kind intentions of the British Government with respect to illegal trade by their subjects, but insinuated that they knew how to manage their own affairs. The *Inflexible* anchored about two miles outside the Forts in Yedo bay.

The Yacht, *Dragon*, (late *Emperor*) is fast going to decay, except the machinery, which is taken great care of. Her elegant fittings and furniture are not appreciated by the Japanese, who, like the Chinese, appear to affect indifference about foreign useless ornaments.

The Imperial Treasury at Nagasaki has lately ceased to issue paper money in exchange for dollars and other silver coin,—the stock of notes being nearly exhausted in consequence of the large quantity of dollars, amounting to more than 200,000, that have been paid in since the late increase of foreign trade. At present issues are confined to small sums for private daily expenses, and it would appear that it was only to provide a convenient mode of making such payments that the Imperial Government in the first instance established the paper currency. The privilege, as it was considered to be, was then included in the convention made by Mr. Townsend Harris for the United States of America, it was subsequently extended to the Dutch residents at Desima and ultimately to subjects of the treaty powers who are now trading with Japan under the Dutch Treaty. It was never anticipated by the Government that so large a demand would be made on the Treasury for notes.

It is expected that this measure will tend further to depress the state of trade at Nagasaki. It has been erroneously stated to be a breach of the treaties but as they do not come into effect until July it cannot be so considered.

The Japanese silver coin (Itzebue) has only 2¾ per cent of alloy, whereas the dollar, against which it is placed weight for weight, has 10 per cent of alloy, By the new treaties foreign gold and silver coins may be exported, at present it is prohibited. When they come into operation they will require a Chancellor of Exchequer to manage the matter for them.

All our letters speak in the highest praise of the exertions of Capt. Ounkoffsky and the officers and men of the Russian frigate *Askold* for their strenuous and successful exertions in saving a large amount of property from the recent fire.

His Excellency
Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East India and China Seas.

Sir,—We the undersigned British Merchants and other Representatives of British Trade and interests in China, do ourselves the honor of waiting upon Your Excellency, to express our profound appreciation of Your Excellency's public services and personal worth.

As the period draws near which is to terminate Your Excellency's arduous command in these Seas, we should be doing injustice to our own feelings were we to allow it to pass without placing upon record some memorial of them however inadequate.

It would be travelling beyond our province and the necessary limits of this address to attempt even to sketch that extended series of Naval and Military operations conducted under Your Excellency's auspices and which have been instrumental in accomplishing such vast Political results.

It will suffice to say that commencing with the demolition of every stronghold upon the Canton River in 1856 and ending with the capture of the Peiho Fortresses in 1858, they materially conduced to those concessions which have been hailed with such enthusiasm by the whole Western World.

But there is one part of Your Excellency's career, upon which we dwell with especial pleasure; when Your Excellency, uninformed of the sentiments of H. M.'s Government and acting mainly on your own responsibility, had to encounter the pressure of the formidable crisis which so unexpectedly occurred in the winter of 1856. Suddenly called upon with a Force, ill adapted to the purpose, to assume coercive measures against a stubborn Vice Roy sheltered within a densely populated City, Your Excellency's high Christian feeling induced you to spare it, at a moment when the reckless obstinacy of its own Ruler abandoned it to its doom and, when, a certain amount of destruction became unavoidable, it was confined, by Your Excellency's forbearance within the narrowest possible compass, and fell on that quarter alone where it was most righteously incurred

Let us hope that this City so long the stronghold of irrational hate and intolerance, taught by the disastrous and humiliating lessons it has received, will henceforth entertain a wholesome respect for that Power which it has hitherto affected to despise and defy.

When we were driven from it upwards of two years ago by the burning of our Houses, when a price was put upon Your Excellency's head, as well as our own—when assassination took the place of War and Poison and Incendiarism became its familiar weapons, we remember Your Excellency's great and untiring exertions not only in guarding against a descent upon this Island from the Sea, but in preserving the River approaches and so keeping them open for the access of that peaceful commerce, which is now returning to it.

We more than any other section of the British Community in China are in a position to estimate the protection rendered by Your Excellency to the Trade of these Seas, both in the prompt despatch of succour to Ships in distress, as well as in the energetic repression of Piracy; and we take this opportunity of recording our warmest acknowledgements for the benefits thus conferred.

To mark our sense of these great services and the respect we entertain for Your Excellency personally, we now do ourselves the honor to request your acceptance of a service of Plate commemorative of the benefits you have conferred on Foreign Interests and the lustre you have shed on British Army in China.

For this purpose we shall remit to a Committee in London by the outgoing mail the sum of with instructions to refer entirely to Your Excellency's judgement as regards the selection of our memorial.

It now only remains for us to bid Your Excellency a most cordial farewell—to wish you many years of health and happiness in less trying spheres, and to assure you that you carry with you not merely the respect, but the personal regard of this whole Community.—We have the honor to remain, Your Excellency's most Obedient Servants.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.—Dent & Co.—Lindsay & Co.—Fletcher & Co.—W. H. Wardley & Co.—Lyall, Still & Co.—Turner & Co.—Birley & Co.—Oriental Bank Corporation, P. Campbell, Manager.—Mercantile Bank Corporation, John Costerton, Manager.—Agra United Service Bank, Henry Turner, Manager.—D. W. MacKenzie & Co.—Holliday, Wise & Co.—Gilman & Co.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.—Framjee Byramjee Metta & Co.—Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.—P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.—Max. Fischer.—A. Wilkinson.—D. N. Moody & Co.—P. F. Cama & Co.—Ameroodeen Jafferbhoy & Co.—Judah & Co.—Gifford & Co.—Walker, Borradaile & Co.—Smith, Kennedy & Co.—Hormusjee & Rustomjee.—R. H. Camajee & Co., p. p. J. Pestonjee.—Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.—Stephenson & Co.—A. L. Agabeg, Jr.—Y. J. Murrow.—R. McGregor & Co.—G. H. Heaton.—John Lawrence.—Henry Rutter.—A. Wilson.—W. Tarrant.—R. A. Long Phillips.—B. Kenny.—Chas. Jameson.—McEwen & Co.—T. Piecope.—C. S. Lungrana & Co.—Ebrahim Goomer.—Nowrojee & Co.—F. B. Gama & Co.—Dhurumsee Poonjeebhoy.—Cussumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.—Smith & Brimelow.—Muncherjee Pestonjee Setna.—Aspundiarjee Tamooljee.—D. Lapraick.—Lane, Crawford & Co.—Bowra & Co.—John Lamont.

To

The Merchants and other Gentlemen, Representatives of British Trade and Interests in China.

Gentlemen,—I receive with the greatest pleasure the gratifying address you have done me the honor of presenting, conveying, as it does, your valued and generous appreciation of the manner, in which I have fulfilled the varied and responsible duties that have devolved upon me, as the Naval Commander-in-Chief, during the late eventful period in China, commencing with the Imperial Vice-Roy's obstinate avoidance of Treaty obligations at Canton, in October 1856, and ending with the attack on, and capture of, the Forts at the Pei Ho by the allied Forces, in May 1858, which led to the highly important Treaty of Tientsin.

I am most sensibly alive to the sentiments you express in referring to the early and perplexing state of affairs at Canton, when, in ignorance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, I was compelled to act mainly on my own responsibility. With limited means, and of a description not suited for River operations, I was suddenly called upon to maintain the honor of the British Nation, that you consider the means I adopted judicious and efficient, as well as conducive to your future interests, is to me a source of much satisfaction.

I shall never forget the hearty and cordial support afforded to me by the whole community in China from the first active operations against the China government, notwithstanding the course I was adopting was fatal to existing Commercial arrangements, and eventually led to the destruction of all their property at Canton.

I am proud to remember, and it was most honorable to the Merchants of China, that amidst the flames of their burning houses, the support I then received from one and all was as cordial as on the first day the British Forces arrived at Canton to compel the stubborn Vice-Roy to fulfil the engagements entered into by his government.

I must not omit, gentlemen, to inform you that during the course of operations in the Canton River, previous to the arrival of the Earl of Elgin, I had the advantage of the advice, and experience of Sir John Bowring. Were I not to mention this circumstance I feel I should not be doing my duty towards His Excellency, to whom I am under deep obligations.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the munificent testimonial of a Service of Plate to commemorate your sense of my services in China.—Services wherein I only endeavoured to carry out, with zeal and fidelity, the important duties entrusted to my charge by Her Majesty's Government, and in the course of which so much credit is due to the gallant Officers and men who so cheerfully and zealously carried my orders into effect.

I shall always value this testimonial as an evidence of the generosity and kindly feeling of the British community in China, and of their estimation of the motives which have never ceased to guide me in the performance of my public duty.

After the toil and anxiety of nearly three years active service in China, in command of the large force ultimately employed on this Station, I am naturally desirous of returning to England; but I can assure you that I leave you with regret and sincere personal regard.—The hospitality, friendly intercourse, and cordial support of the Merchants and British Community, will never be effaced from my mind.

In thus bidding you an official farewell I have to express my earnest hope that the Treaties with China and Japan, procured through the firmness and decision of the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin, may fully realize the advantages you expect to derive from the newly acquired channels for Commercial enterprise.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with sincere regard, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed), M. SEYMOUR,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Her Majesty's Ship *Calcutta*,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1859.

Some gleanings from the *China Express* given below will be found interesting.

St. Petersburg, Jany. 17.

The *Gazette of the Senate* contains a list of merchants, citizens, and free peasants, who have had gold and silver medals conferred on them for the important services "on the occasion of the Amoor territory being *ceded back* to Russia," and Rear-Admiral Newelsky, as member of the scientific naval committee, has been honoured with the grand cross of the Order of St. Anna for his successful endeavours to organise the Amoor territory. The Emperor has further conferred a large gold medal, inscribed with the words "For zeal," on Mr. Barr, an American engineer, who brought over the first two steamers that were placed on the Amoor, and who has just completed the steam factory at Nicolajewsk, on that river, for making machinery and building steamers.

On the proposal of Count Murawieff-Amoorsky, the Governor-General of Siberia, the Emperor has published a Ukase granting great immunities to the sailors composing the 27th so-called Flotten-Equapage, or naval regiment, which is stationed at the mouth of the Amoor. The men receive permission to retire after fifteen years' service, and then obtain a grant of land in the new settlement as their own freehold property. In addition to this the sailors get a sum of 150 roubles in money, and permission to send for their wives and families, with a free passage for them on board any of the Government transports.

Although the Russian fleet in the North Pacific has been considerably reinforced during the past year, their chief object for the present is to be prepared for any emergency that may suddenly happen, and great exertions have therefore been made, and are still being continued, for erecting fortifications to secure their forts from any sudden hostile attack, as from their great distance off, it would be impossible to send them timely relief. Rear-Admiral Popoff will hoist his flag as second in command under count Putiatin, who is here on leave of absence.

Mr. Townsend Harris, now United States Consul-General for Japan, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire.

Lord Elgin and Mr. Harris.—A recent note from Lord Napier to the State Department, informs the Secretary of State that the Earl of Elgin had expressed to his Government the obligation he was under to our Consul General at Japan, Townsend Harris, for important aid rendered by him and his interpreter in negotiating the treaty lately concluded with that empire. Lord Napier adds that the Queen is anxious to confer upon Mr. Harris a solid testimonial of her gratitude for his conduct, in the shape of a snuff-box, with the Royal cypher, and his lordship desires that Mr. Harris may be authorised to receive it. Secretary Cass has replied to Lord Napier's letter, and has also communicated the matter to the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on foreign affairs. The President has sent to the Senate the China and Japan treaties. They have been ordered to be printed, and will be considered at once, so that Mr. Bradley, the bearer, who is now here waiting, can return at an early day with them.—A subsequent mail informs us that the treaties recently negotiated between this country and China and Japan, have been officially confirmed by the Senate.

Interpreters for Japan.—The Government have not been slow in taking measures to turn to advantage the treaty concluded by Lord Elgin with the hitherto secluded empire of Japan. A *corps* of officials is being assembled, and will soon sail for that distant region. Among the *corps* are several young men who go out expressly for the purpose of learning the Japanese language, and studying the manners and customs of the people, so as to act as interpreters, and be otherwise useful to British subjects settling in or trading with that country. Whether by design or accident we know not, but it is certain one of the future interpreters, has been brought from the heart of the Highlands, where the Gaelic language is spoken in its purity.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Lost Atlantic Steamers.—The United States correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following list of Atlantic steamers destroyed up to the present time:—

1. President,	Never heard of.
2. Columbia,	All hands saved.
3. Humboldt,	All hands saved.
4. City of Glasgow,	Never heard of.
5. City of Philadelphia,	All hands saved.
6. Franklin,	All hands saved.
7. Arctic,	322 lost—87 saved.
8. Pacific,	Never heard of.
9. Lyonnais,	144 lost—16 saved.
10. Tempest,	Never heard of
11. San Francisco,	240 lost—460 saved.
12. Central America,	422 lost—170 saved.
13. Austria,	530 lost— 67 saved.

JAPAN.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Macgowan addressed to a Gentleman in London.

Nagasaki, *February 24th*, 1859.

You are aware that the new treaties, opening this port to the commerce of the United States and England, do not go into effect until July next, nevertheless, there is now here a large mercantile fleet from our respective countries, unloading and loading, buying a little and selling less, broadly hinting to the Japanese their readiness of doing more. The traffic of the place, and it has not been small, is carried on, the American portion under the Dutch double treaty of 1856 and 1859, in virtue of the favored nation proviso in Perry's treaty, the English trade seems to rest on courtesy, your existing treaty being one of self abnegation. Albeit, the Japanese are strict constructionists. They are disinclined to imitate the slipshod manner of the Chinese in dealing with foreigners. An example of this was afforded a few days ago, in the prompt expelling from the harbor of a Danish vessel on the ground that Denmark has no treaty with Japan. No privileges will be allowed to those to whom they have not been conceded by treaty. If the Chinese had been equally tenacious they would have saved a world of trouble. It augurs well for the stability of foreign intercourse that the Japanese will tolerate the presence of no irresponsible persons. If they insist on having proper consuls from every trading power it will be better for all parties.

The passing away of the old system and the inauguration of a new era, for which there has been little or no preparation, induces confusion. Foreigners are allowed to make purchases in the city, but only with government notes procured at a treasury bureau for Mexican dollars, the only foreign coin brought here. Commerce is subject to an intervention of the treasury department of government, yet more directly, in general mercantile transactions, a hindrance which will continue four months; until then, it will be difficult to make reliable estimates on the business prospects of the place. In the palmy days of exclusion and monopoly trade suffered no ups and downs, dearth and glut were unknown. Now we have changed all that, and Japanese merchants, a degraded, and therefore unenlightened class, are at their wits end,—and beyond. There are many things that puzzle them the commodity sapanwood, for example. The amount allowed to be imported and the price of the article were fixed, paying the comfortable profit to mynheer of twelve hundred per cent! You anticipate the result. As soon as Dutch merchants were allowed to come freely to Desima they favored the Japanese with any amount of sapanwood, and the merchants of Shanghai being equally accommodating, there is a fair prospect, with what is coming from Siam and elsewhere, that it will become the cheapest wood in the place—as it is, Japanese merchants are afraid to touch it. Articles of export have hitherto found their way to Nagasaki in quantities sufficient to load two vessels for Batavia annually. Now, there are more than that number of arrivals in a week; and accordingly, there is a corresponding demand for Japanese products, which are rising in price almost in the same ratio as the fall in imports.

Then again,—before the intermeddling of Perry and Harris, neither Japanese or Dutchmen were ever guilty of haste, but busybodies who are turning the world upsidedown have come hither also, and are in such a hurry as to perplex the mind of official commerce, to which such language as laydays, demurrage and the like, are outlandish jargon. Unamiable feelings are in the ascendant, vented by merchants in words, by their employe's otherwise. Coolies and boats are not at hand, or not in sufficient numbers for loading and unloading, or when they come, they must be driven and closely watched, celerity on one side and slowness on the other beget mutual disgust, the fast men, as usual being losers. Nor does commerce glide smoothly when at last in motion, striking evidence of which is seen daily at Desima and on shipboard. The coolies and boatmen are incorrigible thieves, and though expert in the extreme, are often detected; then comes the cat or the cane, which however faithfully applied fails to deter from a repetition of the offence. Their double-sworded overseers, who are always in attendance, neither try to stop pilfering, nor to stay the hands of enraged clerks and mates. A skipper has just sent word to the authorities that he would like to try the effect of a coating of tar to the head of offenders as a punishment, and permission, it is said, has been obtained; but certes, if they are the thieves they are represented to be, they will steal for the sake of the tar. Some natives put even their necks in jeopardy for a trifling consideration. The acquisition of gain, by illegal means, seems to possess a peculiar charm. Smuggling, an offence allied to theft, but to which all men are prone, is well understood at Nagasaki. We find ourselves tempted with Kobangs, a gold coin, the exportation of which is prohibited; with what success you may infer from its relative price to silver, which is 1 to 5½. Stealing and smuggling are facilitated by the large sleeves and loose robes of the inhabitants.

Apart from an extension of the former trade of Nagasaki direct to Europe, and an increase owing to its proximity to Shanghai, from which it is distant only three days easy steaming, the port is likely to derive a large accession of business from the whale fishery and coal mines.

As a harbor for our whalers Nagasaki presents many advantages over every other port in the North Pacific Ocean. Hakodadi has been thought the most convenient place for hybernating and refitting, but they will soon discover that the mildness of winters here, the facility of sending their oil home by vessels from Shanghai, the appliances for repairs, and the cheapness of provisions render this a remarkably convenient harbor. The only thing wanting is potatoes, but as the Dutch, with the exception of this year, have succeeded in raising this all important anti-scorbutic, it is not likely that it will long be among the wants of the port. Laborers receive about eight cents per diem. The inutility of the Bonin islands will also contribute to the growth of this port. Intelligence from Port Lloyd represents the entrance of that harbor to be obstructed from an upheaval in a recent earthquake. Those islands were discovered and occupied by the Japanese long ago, and relinquished chiefly on account of the frequent and dangerous character of the earthquakes. In Japanese maps, that group is still included among their islands;—the natives are amused at hearing that your countrymen and mine have had words touching priority of discovery!

Nagasaki seems destined also to derive a large accession of trade from neighboring coal deposits, which are numerous and perhaps extensive. I visited an island to the northward, on account of which the prince of Fizen sent a reprimand, where several mines are in operation. In fair weather a ship can anchor so near the mouth of the shafts as to receive coal almost directly into the hold. At one place, the shaft is submarine, being carried above two hundred feet beneath the ocean. At present, the sale to foreigners is restricted to small quantities at from $4 to $6 per ton. It is for the most part of an inferior quality, abounding in sulphur, and leaving a large residuum of soot, ashes and clinker. Scientific mining would doubtless be more satisfactory. The Japanese government now possess five steamers navigated wholly without foreign aid. The extent of the coal deposits of Japan, is a question of interest from the fact that the coal region on Sagalian lies within the new boundary line of Russia.

Vegetable wax, an article hitherto little known to commerce, is becoming an important export. It can be produced almost to any extent, but as I think that I shall be able to introduce it into the United States, it may not long be in such demand here as it is at present.

The proximity of this port to Shanghai promises to render it the chief seat of Japanese foreign commerce, while on the other hand, it will contribute, with other Japanese ports, with the consular cities on the Yang-tze, and the ports in the gulf of Chihli, to the aggrandizement of Shanghai—You paludal mart, where are obtained large fortunes and big spleens.

One addicted to fine writing could desire no better subject than the scenery of Nagasaki, but you know I have no turn that way. It is enough for me to state that, this city holds out special inducements to the foreign denizens of Shanghai, as a sanatarium, particularly during the summer months. Its exemption from miasmatic diseases will render the change from any of the alluvial districts of China to this very beneficial. Native physicians however assure me that consumption is rife, yet that is matter of no concernment to foreign visitors, nor even the epidemics that sometimes sweep over the islands, save when these are attributed to intercourse with us, when one may expect to be stoned. Some English naval officers were lately stoned, in the streets of Nagasaki, on account of the cholera. Japan enjoys the advantages of insular climates;—the temperature is more equable than in the same latitudes on the continent. The Kuro-siwo or warm stream which laves the eastern shores, is to Japan, in a modified manner, what the gulf stream is to England, a warming apparatus, softening the rigor of winter. On crossing the Eastern sea from Shanghai I made hourly thermometrical observations of the sea, and fancied that I discovered evidence of a bifurcation of the Kuro-siwo. It seems to be deflected at the southern point of Kiushiu, sending up the west coast a small portion of its tepid water.

A residence of five weeks is an imperfect qualification for descanting on the character of the people around me, yet there are some features visible at a glance, from which one cannot refrain drawing inferences. Crimes against property are not frequent, being repressed evidently by a strong and almost omniscient government, yet street broils are of common occurrence. The people seem well to do, and contented, yet mendicity and drunkness are far from being rare. Woman appears to hold a higher rank in this than in any Asiatic country, yet prostitution is fostered by government, and approved by moralists. Public promiscuous bathing of both sexes is not the most striking evidence of a corrupt state of morals. Municipal brothels—called "tea houses" by foreigners, and obscene pictorial books, exhibit the national character in a revolting light. The notoriously voluptuous Chinese, are fastidiously decorous, compared with these islanders.

Foreigners hitherto have not been, and are not now, in a position to study aright the polity of these remarkable people. We have glimpses only at their complicated machinery of government, which is a model despotism. There has been effected here, what priestcraft and kingcraft so nearly attained with us; and, by a singular coincidence, at the time when Western Europe was in course of emancipation, Eastern Asia was being brought into a servitude not less efficient than that which menaced our fathers. Espionage accomplishes what the confessional aims at. Yet the system of espionage, an abomination to foreigners, loses much of its repulsiveness when viewed from a Chinese stand-point. It is only carrying to an extreme the justly lauded censorate of China. Espoinage performs the functions of a press. It exercises a wholesome restraint upon delegated powers, sitting lightly upon intelligent and upright officers, who regard these spies with no more disfavor than our treasurers their auditors. How much misery would be averted from China if the imperial government were cognisicent of official misdemeanors in the provinces! Nearly all the maladies of that empire may be ascribed to the ignorance in which the sovereign is kept of what transpires beyond the precinct of the palace. Japan, it must be confessed affords the best apology for despotism that the world affords. The government is omniscient, and consequently strong and stable. The bondage is absolute, and pressing on all sides alike, society is scarcely conscious of its existence.

It is natural to draw comparisons between the Japanese and their continental neighbors. With some points of resemblance, they present marked ethnic differences. The former are impulsive, the latter meditative. The most prominent however are, the imitativeness of the one, contrasted with the conceitedness of the other. Hopes of improvement may be based on this trait of character in the Japanese. It is leading enlightened men, among them, to favor the introduction of arts and sciences from abroad. They have the sagacity to perceive the advantages likely to accrue from this policy. Japan may now be considered as having entered on a career of improvement, while China remains stagnant or retrograding. If I might be allowed to speculate on the future of the two countries, I should say that this seems destined quickly to attain a degree of civilization immeasurably beyond China, while China, however long she may lie dormant, will, on the application of an appropriate moral stimulant, advance slowly to a point which this race may never hope to reach. Japan is wanting in originality, she has produced no great thinker. Her sages as well as her literature are Chinese, the most important works appearing in that language, which is the more remarkable, as for copiousness and polish the Japanese excels that of any in Eastern Asia. The religious system of Sakymuni has nearly supplanted the ancient Nature-worship, and Confucian philosophy has dwarfed the national mind. Unless greatly modified by the Christian element we may fix with considerable precision her future standing among nations. The Chinese race on the contrary, possesses within themselves all the elements of greatness and illimitable improvement.

Men of progress have here, as elsewhere, to contend against an inertia, that claims to be called conservative. The conservatives of Japan are bigotedly orthodox, and set their faces as a flint against foreign intercourse. Should the contemplated embassy to the United States take place, it will prove the commencement of a silent revolution which will assimilate oriental to occidental manners to an extent unparalleled in history. It is rumored that those who are opposed to the embassy are now in the ascendant at the metropolis, as well as at the capital; if so, it may be delayed, but not long. The desire of going abroad is too strong and too widespread to be permanently restrained. The travelled Japanese is sure to be a reformer, he will be foremost in conforming to western civilization. There is already a disposition in the country to adopt the costume and manners of Europeans. To some extent this has become a necessary consequence of other improvements. Shoes must be substituted for sandals in the army and navy, where it will be found necessary to make many innovations in dress. It is stated that all the crew on board the steamer which your government presented to this, are clad as Englishmen. Their linguistic abilities are a good augury. Unlike the Chinese they quickly acquire foreign languages. Mark the following instance of painstaking. The *English Sprakunst*, published a few years ago in Amsterdam to aid Dutchmen in studying English, has just been republished here in a legible running hand; the English or italicised portion with a backslope, and printed on wooden blocks. All this was done to aid the few who speak Dutch, to acquire our language.

A work is now in progress in this city eminently calculated to fit Japan for that position to which she aspires. There is here a body of officers and men, forty-three in all, a detachment of the Dutch navy, who are imparting instruction in naval and military tactics, navigation, mathematics, naval architecture, gunnery, political economy, the medical sciences and the Dutch language. Graduates of this school have already become teachers, being engaged in drilling several regiments at Jeddo. Dutch engineers are erecting a large machine shop for a steam hammer, and all the appliances needed in keeping the steam navy in repair. A steam engine is already at work moving lathes, at which apprentices, sons of men of rank, are turning—while others are moulding, forging or filing. The greatest curiosity in this foundry is a small steamer built entirely, the native engineer says, from drawings that he met with in an old Dutch work. Dutch engineers are correcting some slight defects of the engine which prevented rapid propulsion. I think that the ingenious mechanic must have seen the *Mississippi* or *Susquehana*.

The military and medical classes of Japan will be her chief innovators. Already, are our systems of medicine and surgery in practice to a large extent throughout the empire. The tenacious adherence of the conservatives to the hierarchy, will lead the liberal princes to favor new doctrines, if it were only as an offset to the obstructives.

The party favorable to foreign intercourse is strengthened by the general persuasion that the concessions made were inevitable, and it is weakened by apprehensions that opium and Christianity will thereby effect entrance. They would fain have placed both in the same prohibitory clause. Thanks to Townsend Harris, a distinction has been made, and a degree of toleration secured which if discretely availed of, will accomplish what remains to be done for religious liberty. It is impossible to treat of Japan without discussing these two subjects.

The interdiction of opium in the treaties lately negociated in itself avails nothing. I suppose they know this well enough. They have just seen the Americans, in renewing their treaty with China, embrace the opportunity of China's embarrassments to drop the prohibition of the drug; and of course, in the hour of Japan's extremity, her interdiction will in like manner be set aside. If the Japanese would avert the impending evil, they must no more rely upon the good faith and benevolence of states, than on the conscientiousness of individuals. Their safety consists in trusting to their own energy and vigilance. These will be sorely taxed. Opium, as prepared in China for the California market, from the small space that it occupies can be easily smuggled. A limited quantity is now legally imported for the use of members of the Chinese factory, a numerous body of opium smokers. Your treaty will open this port to Anglo-Chinese, who possess peculiar facilities for rendering opium prohibitions nugatory. Chinamen, moreover, will be the agents of temptation, seducing these sensual and not unwilling people. A case has just came to my knowledge indicative of the course which is likely to be pursued by many. A Chinaman took some opium and a pipe from his sleeve, which after using, he presented to a Japanese friend, who whiffed and lauded the fascinating narcotic. If the arm of government should ever be paralyzed, by foreign war or civil discord, then will opium come in like a flood.

"Watchman what of the night?" will be the anxious inquiry of all zealous Christians in relation to these Isles of the Rising Sun. Far from cheering is the present prospect. It is true, the government now disclaims hostility to Christianity, yet it possesses the will, as it does also the power, to prevent the beginning of proselytism. At the outset however, if not for a long time to come, the friends of missions will have to contend mainly against opposition on the part of foreigners.

In a report of the Dutch minister for foreign affairs, addressed to the King of the Netherlands in February last, we find the following in a communication from the Dutch commissioner at Nagasaki—Mr. Donker Curtius. "The Japanese nation has long since attained such a high degree of civilization and is, by a peace of centuries, so refined in their feelings that it is to be expected in their intercourse with Christian nations, the principles of the Christian doctrines will be adopted very soon without the interference of Christian missionaries."—In another paragraph American missionary enterprise is refered to with disapprobation. Mr. Curtius has resided long in this country, and has not been idle. He has published a grammar of the Japanese language, and has negociated treaties for his government. His opinions on questions relating to Japan are therefore entitled to consideration, but in this matter his expectations are I fear of an illusory character. Intercourse with Christian nations will be social, official, and mercantile. It will not be maintained that Christian doctrine will be adopted through the present social intercourse of foreigners in this country, and it is futile to expect a reform in this respect otherwise than through the agency of Christian ministers. I much fear that the official mind would sooner discover how not to do it, and as for commerce, sure I am that her history is not that of an Evangelist. No!—Men from Christian lands are ever prone to descend to the level of the semi-civilized or savage heathen among whom they dwell. The presence of chaplains or missionaries averts deterioration, and counteracts to some extent the antagonism to religion which prevails in the intercourse of secular men generally, with less favored races. They are seldom loath to compromise Christian principle. Mr. Curtius' treaty for example secures to the Dutch the exercise of their religion in burial grounds, yet at a recent interment the burial cortege was detained at the grave, until the chaplain of expediency, a Budhist priest, arrived to conduct the service of his faith over the remains of a christian! Yet not all those whose lives in heathen lands are at variance with Christian morals are found opposers of Missions, or indifferent to the extension of religion. You shall see some who loathe the presence of their priests, stand by them through thick and thin, in attacking heathenism at a little distance. Our friends of the Romish and Greek Churches will find themselves backed by all their adherents, and stimulated by their respective governments. So far as is practicable the *Moyen Age* process of Christianizing will be brought to bear upon these islands. The Kurile islands hard bye, have just been converted, through the convenient medium of an ukase,—Russia will stand no nonsense from pagans whose conversion seems politic. In discussing Chinese and Foreign Relations in 1857, I maintained that it would be impolitic in my country to ally herself to any power that might seek to thwart the attempt of Russia to acquire the Amur, on the ground that the rise of a Christian state in that region would be for the interest of dwellers on the Pacific generally, as far as New Zealand; it was however from the benefits that would accure to commerce, and not from expectation of good from religious propagandism on the part of that power.

Turning from a consideration of the obstacles our misguided fellow countrymen may throw in the way of evangelistic effort, we shall see obstacles on the part of the government such as apostles never encountered. Church history affords no example of the introduction of Christianity into a country from which it had been expelled. In Japan, our religion has been tried, and in the opinion of the country, it has been found wanting. This has been attributed to dissensions between different orders or sects of the Romish church; but another cause also contributed to dishonor Christianity and to provoke the awful persecution by which it was annihilated The Japanese sniffed, and not from afar, the fires of the Inquisition. The Holy Office of Goa, extended its jurisdiction to Macao, whence the fathers drew delinquents to undergo the refining process. These shrewd people now contrast their own peaceful and prosperous succeeding history, with that of the lands whose religion they expelled, and find no cause for humiliation. It will be no easy matter to induce them to transfer their allegiance from a spiritual potentate at home, to one, abroad, or to convince them that in accepting Christianity they will not come under a foreign yoke.

A still graver obstacle to the evangelization of Japan, and one never before presented to the propagators of a new faith, is the Omniscience of the government, which so long as it sees fit, can prevent proselytism, and that without molesting the missionary. The utter failure of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions at Loochoo, show how easily and effectually this model despotism can accomplish its prohibitory purposes. My personal experience may be adduced in confirmation of this. As a layman, and as already favorably known to many natives, I enjoy a degree of confidence which has enabled me to ascertain what may, and what may not, be done at present in disseminating truth. I should premise, that by the Chinese written language, I can communicate with educated men generally, and with the members of the Japan-Chinese guild, a numerous body of interpreters, I am able to converse in the mandarin dialect. A number of these interpreters are desirous of acquiring the English language also, and with the consent of the governor of Nagasaki they come to me for instruction. In a few days they were able to spell many words, and gladly accepted copies of the New Testament in English and Chinese, as from their perfect knowledge of the latter, they could turn the former to account in pursuing English studies. They reported, as they could not but do, the gifts to the governor, who directed them to return the book—"the New Testament being prohibited." I still meet these gentlemen daily, and also a number of the medical practitioners of Nagasaki, all persons of intelligence, who in return for what I am permitted to communicate, favor me with much information. They however make no concealment of the fact that one of their number, they profess not to know which, reports to the governor everything that passes between us which his excellency cares to know. Pardon a little more egotism. The late prince of Satzuma republished my book on the Law of Storms. On the title page of the original it is stated to be the work of the "American Christian Physician Macgowan," but in the Japanese edition the word "*Christian*" is omitted! That sacred name is not tolerated where evasion is practicable. Their Index Expurgatorious however permits the introduction of books having an admixture of Christianity, if they contain a due amount of what is considered useful knowledge. Files of my Chinese Newspaper have been accepted, and desires expressed for its regular transmission to this city.

Let it be understood by those who aim at the conversion of the Japanese to Christianity, that no common difficulties are to be overcome, and that any want of discretion will retard the good work. Missionaries, to be useful, must first render themselves acceptable to the ruling classes. They should invert the usual process, and work from above downward, at least until the confidence of government is so far secured as to permit the instruction of the common people. The compilation of dictionaries, the preparation of acceptable books, teaching the Sciences, translating the Sacred Scriptures, and the like, are the sort of labors which the present state of things demands; they are alone practicable, and they cannot but lead speedily to the work to which they are subordinate, the conversion of Japan. Despite the obstacles which render so gloomy the prospects of our holy faith in this empire, it is not predicting too much to say that, in point of time, Japan will be the first Christian State in Asia.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 5.]

INDIAN OCEAN.

Eastern Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic.

SUNDA STRAIT.

Caution.—Welcome Bay, lying immediately to the eastward of Second point, on the southern shore of Sunda Strait, appears to be full of dangers not surveyed, and should be entered with extreme caution. A shoal, with 12 feet on it, and 6 fathoms close to, extends between Second point and Tambing point to the distance of half a mile off shore.*

Coventry Shoal.†—This shoal was discovered by the ship *Caroline Coventry*, when steering to the eastward of West island for the northern entrance of Sunda strait. It is described as being partly above water, and the breakers on it to be a quarter of a mile in extent. Its position is in about lat. 5° 30½′ S., long. 106° 25½′ E., and it was in line with West island when bearing N.N.E. ½ E.‡

GASPAR STRAIT.

Alwina Rock.§—The ship *Alwina* passed close to a rock lying N.N.W. 1½ miles from the northwesternmost of the eleven islands, off the N.W. Hook of Billiton island. It appeared to be a detached danger, with a depth of 6 to 9 feet on it, and to have deep water all around. Its position is in about lat. 2° 27½′ S., long. 107° 42′ E.‖

MOLUCCA PASSAGE.

Bahia Reef.—The ship *Bahia*, when proceeding to the southward through the Molucca passage, struck, and dragged heavily over a coral reef lying in about lat. 1° 10′ S., long. 126° 50′ E.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH EAST COAST.

The Kenn Reef, on which the English ship *Rodney* and Dutch barque *Olivier Van Noord* were wrecked, 7th June 1858, when bound from Melbourne to India through Torres strait, was discovered in 1824, and stated to consist of rocks and sand banks partly above water, extending S.E. and N.W. about 9 miles, and apparently 6 or 7 miles across, with the middle of its eastern edge in lat. 21° 9′ S., long. 155° 49′ E.¶

From the report of these vessels the position of this reef (supposing it to be Kenn reef, which does not seem clear,) appears to be about as given on the Admiralty chart, but its extent 20 miles in a S.W. and N.E. direction. Mariners, therefore, are warned to be very careful when approaching this neighbourhood, until it has been correctly examined; more particularly as Mr. M'Kenzie, who passed close to the supposed position of Kenn reef in the *Gambia* in 1851, states that it could not be seen, although the vessel's course was shaped for it after good observations. Probably the safest route (if intending to pass to the eastward of Kenn reef,) would be to keep on the meridian of 157° E. until well to the northward of its parallel.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th December, 1858.

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* Remarks by Captain C. Fellowes, *H. M. S. Cruizer*, 1857. See Admiralty Chart of Sunda strait, No. 2,056; scale, m=0·3 of an inch.

† From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‡ See Admiralty Chart of Java island, No. 2,058; scale, d=3·3 inches, on which this danger is marked.

§ From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‖ See Admiralty Chart of Gaspar strait, No. 2,137; scale, d=19½ inches, on which this danger is marked.

¶ See Admiralty Chart, N.E. coast of Australia, and its Barrier reefs, Torres strait, and S.E. coast of New Guinea, No. 2,385; scale, d=1 inch.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

CHINA.

East Coast; Chusan Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor*.

Cairnsmore Rock.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ N., long. 122° 34′ 40″ E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ¼ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ¼ W.*

Caution.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *April*, 1858, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

April 1858.—10 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	60	49	16	62	42
2	54	43	17	67	47
3	59	41	18	67	50
4	58	48	19	75	52
5	59	49	20	82	54
6	54	50	21	80	58
7	57	48	22	78	49
8	61	47	23	63	44
9	65	47	24	81	48
10	70	51	25	72	51
11	74	52	26	60	52
12	63	54	27	66	45
13	62	55	28	67	45
14	61	46	29	—	46
15	64	41	30	—	53

Average of 7 years { Therm. Max. 68, Min. 50.
Rainy days 14.

To be continued monthly,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 20	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Japan	Mar —	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 21	Henriette	Ha. bg	214	Jans	Hongkong	Feb 37	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	James Lemon	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Swatow	Mar 2	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 19	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 23	Mercator	Du. bk	406	Van der Woude	Hongkong	Feb 6	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 24	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Japan	Mar —	do	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 18	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper		Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 19	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Elmstone	Japan	Re-expts.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 19	Welcome	B. bark	387	Schwalky	Amoy	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 19	Edouard & Julie	Belg. sh	493	Mennen	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Harkort and Co
.. 20	Falcon	A. bark	509	Meacon	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 20	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	528	McCullock	Swatow	do	Turner and Co
.. 20	Romance of the Sea	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	New York	Tea & Silk	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 20	Indiaman	A. ship	1164	Smith	Hongkong	Tea & Sun	Olyphant and Co
.. 21	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 21	Snow Squall	A. ship	742	Loyd	New York	Tea & Sun	Ullett and Co
.. 21	Elizabeth & Ann	B. bark	359	Blanch	Swatow	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 22	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	J. W. Lewis
.. 23	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 24	Glengariff	B. bark	401	Webster	Swatow	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Garland	N.G. sch	103	Slocomb	Amoy	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 24	Caroline	Old. bg	270	Rohde	H'kong & Sing	Tea & Sun	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	B. ship	869	Rees	London	Tea & Silk	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 25	Mathilde	Da. sch	124	Claussen	Amoy	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 25	Witchcraft	A. ship	1310	Booth			Augustine Heard and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aemel	Mar 13	Da. bg.	216	Dinesen	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ann	Mar 15	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Aramingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Cassan	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Avalanche	Mar 6	B. ship	692	Stott	Russell and Co	Fuchau	cld 25th
Bacchante	Mar 6	B. ship	717	Cobb	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Fuchau	cld 25th
Berwick Walls	Feb 27	B. ship	621	Findlay	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Bintang	Mar 15	Du. sch	258	Cowan	A. Howard		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Cambalu	Mar 6	B. ship	499	Fraser	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Carin	Mar 1	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Countess of Seafield	Mar 15	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Dennis Hill	Feb 18	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Amoy	cld 25th
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Emma	Mar 20	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	Feb 27	A. ship	1293	Lecraw	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	Captain		
Ghasta	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black			
Granada	Mar 2	A. brig	331	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Henriette	Mar 21	Ha. bg.	214	Jans	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Invincible	Feb 27	B. ship	657	Rollason	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Jacob & Anna	Mar 24	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
James Lemon	Mar 23	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong & Macao	Early
Lobilia	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.		
Lord Clarendon	Mar 16	B. brig	273	France	Dent and Co		
Mary & Louisa	Mar 1	A. bark	497	Jones	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mercator	Mar 23	Du. bk	400	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Merrington	Mar 4	B. ship	710	Clark	Fletcher and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minnihaha	Feb 17	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co	Fuchau	cld 24th
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Polly	Feb 14	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	cld 25th
Pruth	Feb 24	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	511	Benson	Jas. Bowman and Co	Swatow	Early
Tarolinta	Mar 4	A. ship	549	French	Russell and Co	Hongkong	1st prox.
Union	Feb 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Wagoola	Mar 15	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Wodan	Feb 28	Da. sh.	235	Matthisen	Harkort and Co	Amoy	cld 24th
Yang-tsze	Mar 23	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	26th inst.
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ziba	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co		
49 *Merchant Vsls.*							

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	311	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; and Chrysolite, 30th do.

Liverpool—Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; and East Field, 18th Dec.

Deal—Phantom, 12th Jany., (put into Falmouth 20th Jany. leaky).

Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jany.

Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.; and Earl of Southesk, 17th Jany.

New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 0	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			30,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,510	230
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,850,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	10,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	509,122	553,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do..	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do..	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do..	569,693	284,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do..	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do..	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 25	Taymouth Castle	682	..do..	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do..	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do..	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	676,551	309,133	985,684	694

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do..		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..		861,500	861,500	39.95		4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..		639,258	639,258	48:94		
Dec 5	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..		943,133	943,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,574
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..		739,903	739,903	23:15		
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56		3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do..	26,000	814,434	840,434	134:63		2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do..	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40		1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *		296,323	296,323			
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do..		597,810	597,810			

* *Viâ* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,336
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney			294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do ... *viâ* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	170	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do ... *viâ* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,055
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,026

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